

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 70.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2102.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## HE HAD A PAIN

And it Was in the Office of the Hawaiian Hotel.

## NOW A STREET CAR MAN GOT LEFT

Illustrating that "The Best Paid Places of Men and Men Aft Gass Agin."

A dramatic incident happened yesterday afternoon at the Hawaiian Hotel. In it figured prominently piles of flashing, glittering gold and important-looking documents, to which a well-known street-car magnate whose sole object is the public good, was trying to get the signature of a certain lady. It brought to the mind of the onlooker the scenes in the old melodramas in which the "willin" attempts to force the heroine to sign certain important papers, but is foiled by the entrance of the hero when his design seems about to be accomplished.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a hansom dashed up to the rear entrance of the hotel. Out of it jumped a street-car magnate whose name is familiar to all Honolulu, and an attache of a local bank, whose name is not so familiar. The former carried several bags filled with gold. The employe banker staggered under the weight of a big tray filled to the limit with \$20 gold pieces. Up the steps and into the vestibule of the hotel they hurried.

Here they encountered a lady staying at the hotel. Down on the counter the gold was flung, and out of the magnate's pocket flashed some mysterious and portentous papers. The request for the lady's signature was made. She expostulated on the ground that a public place was no place for such transactions. The magnate pressed his point. In the meantime the money-changer vigilantly guarded the piles of gold. The lady's expostulations were met by the eager insistence of the "much-abused man."

But the climax was suddenly reached. A close relative of the lady appearing on the stairway leading from the lower floor brought it about. In a glance he took in the whole situation. The lady responded to the beckoning of her relative and retired. The game was lost.

The magnate gathered up his sacks of gold, the assistant lifted his tray of twenties. Down the stairs they rushed, into the hansom and away. Curtain.

## THEY GO TO HILO

Arrangements completed for the Departure of the Stars.

It is an assured thing that the Stars go to Hilo to play the picked team of that place for the title of "Champions of the Hawaiian Islands."

At a meeting of the Stars held yesterday afternoon the plans were finally arranged. The men leave by the Helene either next Saturday or in the early part of next week. The players to compose the aggregation which expects to bring back the pennant will be:

Lemmon, Gorman, Moore, Kiley, Jackson, Thompson, Davis, McLean, Willis, McNichol and Gillis and Manager Carter.

The men are greatly gratified over the action of their employers in allowing them leave of absence. It was thought for a time that the rustling manager would not be able to go but this doubt afterward vanished. The Hilo people are making elaborate arrangements for the reception of the Honolulu athletes. Al Moore will captain the Honolulu players. This is the first time the two cities have ever come together in a baseball struggle, which fact adds to the interest.

The Star players are requested to appear for practice tomorrow afternoon.

## Executive Game!

In the Executive Council yesterday communications were read from the Chinese Consul relating to the death of a Chinese at Kaneohe last week and also to the claims of Hawaiian born Chinese sent back to China by the orders of treasury agent J. K. Brown. The matters were referred to the Attorney-General for investigation.

Colonel G. F. Little has been walking with the aid of crutches during the past week, the result of a severe cold which settled in his right side and leg, in an old wound received during the Civil War.—Hilo Tribune.

## OBJECTS AND PLANS OF RAPID TRANSIT CO.

Pinkham-Newmann "Amalgamation Plan" Would Water the Capital \$450,000 and Give Tramways Co., Absolute Control for 30 Years.

## PROF. BICKMORE

Discourses on Natural History Before the Summer School.

## INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

How Knowledge is Disseminated in the Great State of New York.

whether a successor should be chosen for Pun's district magistrate, Judge Mahuku, who has been seriously ill for some time. He is rapidly improving, however, and will be able to go on with the work shortly.

There was quite a party of Honolulu people visiting the Big Island at the same time. They all joined forces and succeeded in getting the limit of enjoyment. The artistic wit of the posters which greeted the eyes of the party on one of their outings caused a great deal of amusement. It is understood that the Jokers' headquarters are not very far from the police station, when he is not engaged elsewhere.

## Relief Maps of the Islands.

Professor Hitchcock has prepared an elaborate relief map of each island of the group. The work is particularly well done, bringing out clearly all the leading features and showing many things that have heretofore been omitted. The maps have been hung in the Fort street school.

## CAPON SPRINGS.

Tribute to Life Work of General Armstrong.

Honolulu, August 22, 1889.

Mr. Editor: So many of your readers are interested in the work of educating the negroes in America, inaugurated by the late General S. C. Armstrong, who was born here and was a graduate of Oahu College, it would interest them if you would publish the following extract from the proceedings of the second national conference, on the subject of negro education, recently held at Capon Springs, West Virginia.

KAMAAINA.

The results of the second Capon Springs conference, adjourned, have been generally satisfactory. A practical basis has been established for the co-operation of those at work, both North and South, for the improvement of Southern educational and social conditions; the need of placing their own forestry. Professor Jesup has now provided for an expedition to study the ethnology of the borders of the North Pacific coast, from British Columbia to Japan by way of Bering Strait.

The Professor described the growth of the work in his own department, from a lecture delivered to twenty-five of the teachers in the work to the present time, when lectures are delivered in their own hall to audiences of 20,000. These lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, are repeated to 50,000 workingmen and women under the able management of Dr. Leipziger of the City Board of Education.

The Rapid Transit franchise extends to all of these outlying districts and to every part thereof, and the consent of one-half of the adjoining property owners and the Executive Council will enable it to lay its tracks on any street in the city, including all of those occupied by the Tram Company.

The Tramway Company cannot go beyond its present limits except by specific legislative sanction; and with its past record in view it is not likely that any Hawaiian Legislature will ever grant it any more privileges than it now possesses.

With a franchise covering a wide and populous field in which the Tramway Co. cannot compete, why should the Rapid Transit Company surrender control to the latter company and water its capital by the sum of \$450,000 for the sake, simply, of eliminating competition from the centre of town, where it has, in any event, an equal chance with the Tramway Company of securing the public patronage?

TRAM CO. CANNOT USE ELECTRICITY.

Fourth. The Rapid Transit Company claims that the Tramway Company is not entitled to use electricity on its line even though it should choose to discard its present tracks and system throughout and substitute electricity.

As between an electric railway and a horse railway, the Rapid Transit Company has no doubt as to which would be preferred by the riding public. Even though it obtain electricity the Tram Company can compete in the centre of the district only.

## HONOLULU'S PROTEST.

The Rapid Transit Company is the organized protest of this community against the burden of a corporation, managed from London, with a stubborn and persistent disregard of the necessities of the city and the aspiration of the people of Honolulu.

The Legislature has time and again given the Tramway Company the opportunity and urged the installation of an electric system, and if that Company had shown any disposition whatsoever to meet the wishes and necessities of the community, no Rapid Transit Company would have been organized.

## RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

In pursuance of this object the Rapid Transit Company proposes to proceed as steadily and vigorously as possible to an early completion of its system.

It has ordered 25 miles of rails and a complete electric power plant, all of which will be here as soon as it can be

(Continued on Page Four.)

It has been a matter of highest interest throughout these sessions, to observe the tribute paid, in a diversity of ways, to the life-work of General Armstrong. It is to proclaim the great and lasting success of Armstrong's experiment, and to urge the continued application of his methods in the training of whites as well as blacks—with the plan of higher education adjusted to admit of effective co-operation in applying those methods—that this distinguished assembly of educators and scholars has come together. Those who believe that the name of Armstrong should be written in the history of the emancipation and uplifting of the negro race second only to that of Lincoln, find abundant support for that belief in what has been spoken here within the past few days. The grant of freedom would have proved hopelessly ineffectual had not the work of responsibility of his new state been undertaken by man who saw, as clearly as this man saw, the peculiar need and the right means. The plan of regeneration was worked out completely at Hampton—the manual training of the negro, in the shops of every craft, in the mill and foundry, and on the farm; the early indications, by ingeniously devised methods, of the sense of thrift; the education of the mind in those branches most serviceable for practical purposes, and the constant offer of opportunity to the exceptionally able student to pass above the simpler conditions, to any higher place for which he might show fitness.

Mr. Townsend spoke of securing a series of Californian views with lectures which he desired to exhibit in every school of the Islands for the pleasure and instruction of the children and parents.

## MARSHAL BROWN.

With His Party He Had a Good Time on Hawaii.

Marshal Brown returned Sunday morning from his four weeks visit of pleasure and business on Hawaii. In a conversation the Marshal said that it was more pleasure than business that kept him away. His tanned appearance, visible evidence of many outdoor runs, emphasize his assertion that he was remarkably successful in his search for a good time and the betterment of his health.

I spent some time with Sheriff Andrews," he said, "and found that he has everything well in hand. The principal business was to find out definitely

"As Hampton grew, reaching in 1893 a total enrollment of 1,000 students, its influence extended in constantly increasing degree. The young men and women taken from the cabins and huts of the old plantation States were sent out as teachers and missionaries of the new idea and as builders of homes. Booker Washington, the ragged slave-boy who had found his way to Hampton afoot from the mountains of Virginia, was one of the first to go forth. Within a year graduates of his school at Tuskegee were found in other schools, while Hampton continued to broaden its influence in the same way and in many directions. State institutions in various parts of the South, including many devoted to the education of whites, commenced to follow the new example; and so the system grew and is growing. The full fruition of General Armstrong's work is still to come. The time has been brought measurably nearer, however, by the organization of this conference."



**BROKER POLLITZ**

Tells of Results and Impressions  
From His Recent Visit.

**HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL DIVIDEND**

Elected-Over Plantation Prospects Here—Farewell Talk With the President Stock Broker.

Edward Pollitz leaves today by the Nippon Maru for San Francisco. Mr. Pollitz has grown to be one of the most familiar figures in Hawaii's stock market. Since his first trip to the Islands not many months ago he has engineered several big deals. This trip has been simply a tour of observation—so Mr. Pollitz says. So far no big deals, changes of control or stocks taken for listing in San Francisco have started the street. But news sometimes travels slowly and it would not be surprising if it should transpire that another sugar scalp hangs at the belt of the broker.

"I am perfectly satisfied with my trip and also satisfied to get away, as the recent hot weather has made me long for the fog and breeze of Market street," said Mr. Pollitz. "I came down simply to look over the plantations in which our firm is most interested. I am more than satisfied—elated would come nearer it."

"The monthly dividend of Onomea has been raised from thirty to thirty-five cents. This was done at the meeting held a few days ago. The same will be done with Paiahu after my return to San Francisco. Hawaiian Commercial will pay its first dividend in about two months. This will seem a wonderful thing to those who have done nothing but pay assessments on the stock for many years. It is under different management now."

"No, I do not carry a block of Kihel with me as many have alleged. I have absolutely no designs on that plantation. The Honoka'a deal as elucidated in the Advertiser has not come off. In regard to Walluku and my option on the controlling interest, I have nothing to say."

"Every plantation whose stock is held to any extent in the States should follow the example set by the McBryde Company. I mean the establishing of a transfer agency in San Francisco to facilitate the handling of the stock and to furnish information to investors. A number of local promoters are thoroughly in accord with my views on this subject."

"McBryde may be taken to the Coast and listed there. Such a thing is not improbable. You would be surprised to know the number of McBryde holders there are on the Coast."

"Our partner, Mr. St. Goar, will come to Honolulu after my return to San Francisco. He will make an extended stay and a thorough study of the sugar industry. He wants to add actual observation to the knowledge he has already acquired."

"A number of people have remarked that it was a strange coincidence that Mr. Pollitz, Mr. Raas and Mr. Paxton should happen to leave at the same time," said the reporter.

"There is no sinister significance in the circumstance," laughed Mr. Pollitz. "We do not intend to carry off any of the plantations."

**FEEDING SOLDIERS.**

**Commissary Department of U. S. is Kept Busy.**

**WASHINGTON**, August 16.—The commissary department is now working busily to provide food and subsistence for the new army of the Philippines. The bulk of the material must be purchased in this country and shipped from San Francisco. When it is realized that 200,000 pounds of food will be consumed every day by the men in the Philippines some idea can be gained of the quantities which will have to be provided.

The first order for the new army of 50,000 men has been made up by Commissary General Weston. This is only preliminary, and similar orders will follow, so there will be no intermission in the supplies.

One of the largest items on the list is 7,000,000 pounds of flour. With this goes 400,000 pounds of hard bread, 800,000 pounds of crackers and 8,000 pounds of ginger snap. The first order, for coffee amounts to 750,000 pounds. Five thousand cases of corned beef and 115,000 pounds of codfish form two important items. The canned goods in the order include everything which a grocer usually sells. Tomatoes head the list, to the extent of 150 tons. In the list also are 250,000 pounds of green corn, 200 cases of lobsters, 4,000 cases of salmon, 600 cases of fancy soups and canned peaches, pears and apples in large quantities. Other items are 27,000 pounds of chocolate, 2,000 cases of condensed milk, 1,000 cases of condensed cream, 3,000 cases of evaporated fruits and 5,000 cases of catfish.

A welcome addition to the commissary stores which are placed on sale will be 3,000 barrels of ginger ale in bottles. All kinds of dainties are provided for the men. Fifty cases of mushrooms are included, as well as several thousand pounds of candy in half-pound boxes.

Among the standard articles of diet issued in rations are 50,000 gallons of vinegar, 17,000 pounds of pepper and several thousand pounds of cheese. Five hundred cases of baked beans are

added to help out the order of uncooked beans.

Rice and sugar are purchased in the Philippines, although some quantities of fine sugar are included in the order. Fresh beef is sent from Australia to Manila in refrigerator ships. The meat is frozen and is said to be excellent quality.

It will take 130 tons of bacon per month to supply the troops. One of the items of this big order is 76,000 pounds of plug tobacco. There will also go with this consignment 11,000 pipes of assorted kinds and several thousand pounds of fancy smoking tobacco in tin cans and packages.

**Was It a Suicide?**

The body of a Chinaman was found in a stream near Kaneohe a few days ago. A coroner's jury was summoned and returned a verdict of death by suicide. It seems that the man had been arrested for opium in possession and in trying to escape from the officer had fallen in the water and was drowned.

**TO TALK BUSINESS****Hawaiian Tramways Co. Are Ready.**

**So Says Hon. Paul Neumann, Attorney for the Company—Endorses the Pinkham Plan.**

"I think everything set forth in the statement of Mr. Pinkham is perfectly reasonable." The speaker was Hon. Paul Neumann, attorney for the Hawaiian Tramways Company, who was giving his views on the interview with Mr. Pinkham on transit matters published in Wednesday's Advertiser.

"Yes, a consolidation of interests would undoubtedly result in a big saving for the Honolulu public. It's the people that pays, you know. We always have been and are now ready to talk business with the Rapid Transit Company. If they have any proposition for joining interests they should present it to us, or if they want us to buy them out they should let us know."

"Mr. Pinkham's propositions were sent to us some time ago. We gave them attention and waited for the Rapid Transit people to show that they thought the ideas worthy of consideration. Certainly, Mr. Pinkham has no connection with our company. He is simply a thinking citizen endeavoring to improve present conditions. His ideas are good. The floating of the bonds and the combination of interests, with the summary showing the saving that would result, are first-class propositions."

"But we cannot make any overtures. Ours is the old-established company. We are conducting our affairs in such a manner that will insure a certain rate of interest to the stockholders. If a new company appears and shows us how we can give the people better service and still earn the interest we shall gladly listen to their proposition."

"Understand, we want to do that which will work for the most good for Honolulu. We desire to see the city grow and advance. To this end we are laying a double track and preparing for electric service. If better results may be had by combining issues with the Rapid Transit Company we are in a receptive mood."

**BRAZIL WANTS JAPANESE.**

The Home Department is in receipt of a note from the Brazilian Republic applying for the engagement of our emigrants. It is said that the Government and the people of the Republic are both eager for employing our laborers and it is said to have been their intention to engage upwards of 1000 laborers last year, but that they had to forego this on account of an unfavorable economic condition in which that country was then involved.

**LITIGATION.**

To the lawyers brings elation.  
To the clients consternation.  
To the counsel animation.  
To the "devil" reputation.  
To the usher agitation.  
To the jury aggravation.  
To the witness indignation.  
To the judge consideration.  
To reporters expectation.  
To the looser lamentation.  
To the winner exultation.  
To the public information.

—London Punch.

**IT SAVES THE CHILDREN.**

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and he was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief, it would not live. Chamberlain's Ootic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boxer, Stomftown, Oldham Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for H. J., and all druggists and dealers.

**NAUTICAL DREAM****Beautiful La Paloma an Ideal Yacht.****BIG ADDITION TO LOCAL FLEET**

**Belongs to Clarence Macfarlane—Boat the Andrew Welch Down—Twenty-two Days Out.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The beautiful schooner yacht La Paloma is anchored off Richards street. Snowy white from stem to stern, she shows none of the rough usage received on the voyage down from San Francisco, which terminated yesterday morning. She will sail for Pearl Loch this afternoon, where she will be moored off the country place of the Clarence Macfarlanes, returning hence next week to be thoroughly overhauled. She will then be thrown open for inspection by the public and will afterwards go out for a cruise to windward, finally taking her regular home anchorage off Kaihau. The home of her owner on the Peninsula. La Paloma will be there on Regatta Day and the other smart yachts of the Islands will have a chance to try their speed against her.

From keel to masthead La Paloma is one dream of nautical luxury. Launched from the yards of Stone & Co. in South San Francisco, July 3, 1898, she was intended for the use of a wealthy young South American, Señor Guerrero, who, through financial misfortune, was compelled to dispose of her to Colonel Andrews, the well-known San Franciscan Capitalist W. L. Goodfellow became her owner some two years ago and negotiations were conducted for the purchase from him by F. W. Wunderberg of this city.

Consul C. T. Wilder was the flag-owner when the craft passed into possession of Clarence W. Macfarlane. She was immediately fitted out for her present voyage under Captain McPhail, mate of the Andrew Welch, whose services were secured through the favor of Captain Drew, who is now on the way in her to Honolulu with a general cargo from San Francisco.

It was the irony of fate that just outside the Farallones Captain McPhail sailed past the Andrew Welch, bound for this port, and made the harbor first.

The La Paloma sailed from San Francisco August 3 at 2:30 p. m. and encountered calms for some days afterward. Up to the 10th inst. she had been drifting with a sea of sky-like gales. Two days followed with calms and light airs, a breeze springing up on the 14th inst., increasing to a gale on the 18th. The mainsail was made fast, the yacht running under foresail and staysail, and rolling horribly. On the 18th very heavy weather was encountered in latitude 25.31, longitude 137.41. The seas increased fast on the evening of that day and the vessel hove to under close-reefed foresail. Her jib boom was buried in the seas up to the hawser.

It was on August 18 that Captain McPhail "let her go," and for four days following she reeled off an average of 150 knots, finally sighting Maui at 2 p. m. August 24.

The Paloma has been cruising on the California coast considerably and gained a good reputation for seaworthiness, which was well sustained during the whole voyage. She was last year around the Catalina Islands with the Goodfellows and Landers of San Francisco and made a record for speed before the wind.

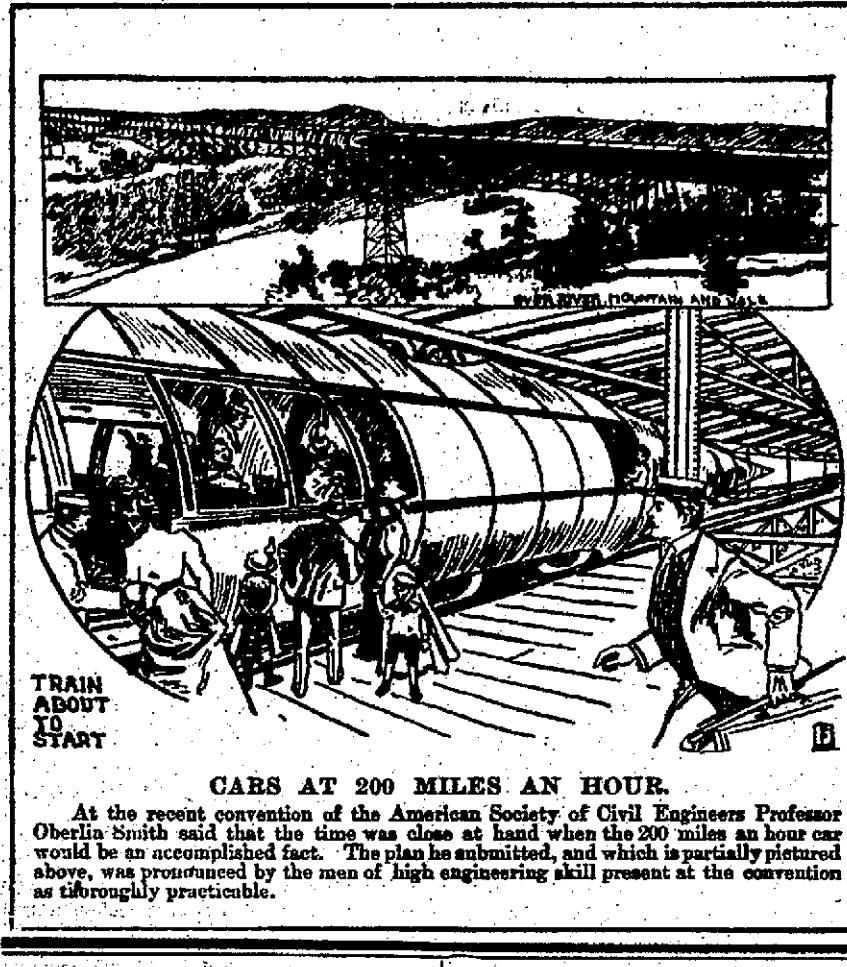
The yacht is furnished throughout in a most palatial manner. Awnings cover the entire decks and when the storm paint is removed from the decks they will be holy-stoned and shine in oil and varnish. In the appointments of the yacht is a full complement of crockery, cut glass and silverware. A massive punch-bowl came safe and sound from San Francisco in one of the lockers. Linen for the bunks and table and all the bunting carried by swell yachts are in her hold. The former owner of this yacht was a member of the Pacific, Corinthian and San Francisco Yacht Clubs, and the Paloma carries the pennants of all these organizations. Her canvas includes a foresail, mainsail, two jibs and three light sails. She is 20 tons net burthen, 49 feet in length, 14.7 feet beam and 6.1 feet draught, and on board besides Captain McPhail are William Harrold, as first mate, and two young boys as a crew.

Captain McPhail will rejoin the Andrew Welch here and Harrold will take a position on one of the Island craft. Captain Macfarlane will command La Paloma personally.

The new yacht carries a small brass breech-loading saluting cannon aft, from which a salute was fired on entering the harbor and when Mrs. Macfarlane went on board yesterday afternoon the piece was fired again. Then there is an outrigger for attaching the yacht's boat. And there is brasswork everywhere glittering in the sun. On the dainty little steps leading to the deck, on the handrails and around the tiller there is burlashed brass like on a miniature man-o'-war.

In the cabin are soft cushions and rugs and pillows. Polished redwood is veneered around the interior. Although on her beam ends several times not a drop of water was taken in the cabin and not a particle of damage done. The galley is complete and spacious enough to cater for a large party.

PRICE, \$4.50.

**CARS AT 200 MILES AN HOUR.**

At the recent convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers Professor Oberlin Smith said that the time was close at hand when the 200 miles an hour car would be an accomplished fact. The plan he submitted, and which is partially pictured above, was pronounced by the men of high engineering skill present at the convention as thoroughly practicable.

**ITCHINESS OF THE SKIN.**

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form

of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, ulcers, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes

have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**H. M. S. Egeria.**

The British Survey Ship Egeria will sail for Fanning's Island on Friday next. She will be gone about two weeks, returning to this port for another short stay.

**MAUNA LOA?**

By Margherita Arlina Hamm.

Workshop, within whose walls of torrid gloom

The giants of the earth in peace abide,

No forges shake thy walls, nor somber fume

Fleets from thy lava chimneys far and wide.

II.

Thy Titan workmen sleep, disturbed by naught,

With countless years of labor satisfied,

Around them lies the Eden they have wrought

Of emerald shores above a sapphire tide.

III.

Through ages rang their anvils, while up-soared

The flame and steam, half blotting out the light,

A column of red smoke by day it poured

And gleamed a fierce pillar of fire by night.

IV.

From craters vast, rivers of molten rock

Plunged headlong hissing in the bubbling main,

While mountains rose or fell with earthquake shock

To rise from out the dark abyss again.

V.

The Titans rest; but here and there the glare

Betrays the seething caldrons far below,

And sulphurous vapors writhing in the air,

Are intimations of a deadlier blow.

VI.

Across the velvet sward the breezes sweep;

Within the groves the songsters sing in glee;

And o'er the Titans in their caves asleep

The rosebud murmurs love unto the bee.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1899.

## FRENCH JUSTICE

The trial of Dreyfus before a court martial shows the singular difference between the jurisprudence of France and the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the latter countries, a witness is required to state facts within his personal knowledge, and his opinions are rigidly excluded. The judge and jury only may express their opinions about the facts. The Dreyfus case shows that the witnesses are permitted to make statements, argue the case, strike attitudes, and make a sensation. When M. Casimir-Perier, a late President of the Republic, was sworn as a witness, instead of answering the questions which were put to him, according to the practice of the Anglo-Saxon courts, he exclaimed in a loud voice: "Monsieur le President, you ask me to speak the truth, and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak without reticence, without reserve, in its entirety. I will not leave this place without saying all. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing which might throw light on the case."

This voluminous dramatic effusion would be checked by the judge in an Anglo-Saxon court by the order: "Witness, answer questions and don't make speeches."

Gen. Mercier was allowed when a witness to harangue the court, and state that he believed that Dreyfus was guilty. This, if uttered in an American court room, would have been regarded as utterly irregular and inadmissible.

At the same time it may be true as the Frenchmen claim, that justice is secured as well in the French courts as it is in the Anglo-Saxon courts.

The Dreyfusards are disappointed, because Dreyfus is not more dramatic while on trial. They believe in effects, attitudes and gestures. These have a moral significance to the Latin mind.

The Dreyfusards know that Dreyfus has been so debilitated by persecution that he cannot rise to the occasion, but they regret it, as fine "action" would help the case.

A series of experiments are now published. The result of these experiments is that it is now positively stated that alcohol is not a poison, but a food. But this definition must be clearly understood. One kind of food builds up the body, another kind of food supplies it with warmth and energy. Such are the fats, starches and sugar. Alcohol does not build up, but serves as a fuel. The most careful experiments showed this beyond dispute.

Alcohol cannot, therefore, be called a poison, any more than hydrochloric acid, which is formed in the stomach and is necessary to digestion, may be called poison, because it kills when taken in large doses. Pepto is also a poison in the same sense. Alcohol, like these other substances, if taken in quantities will kill, but it does not kill when used, as it should be used, just as starch, fat, or sugar is used.

The experiments made in this matter have been very costly, and with no other object than that of ascertaining the truth, and the truth only.

The Outlook says that Prof. Atwater should be commended for putting temperance reform on a basis of truth, and in making clear what the true function of alcohol is. The temperance reformers have now for half a century been shouting that alcohol is a poison, while there is abundant evidence on all sides of multitudes of men, of nations, that it is not a poison in itself.

If it was, the sturdy English nation which has belted the globe with colonies would now be extinct, as remnants of men of that nation use it persistently. The Outlook insists that the children should be taught the truth about it, and that the text books in the schools should be corrected. There is nothing that demoralizes a child so quickly as the discovery that the parent or teacher has made a statement which is not true, although it is done without intent to misrepresent. When the child is taught that alcohol is a dangerous food, he will be put on his guard in the use of it. The temperance reformers have crippled the success of their own work, by making statements that were not true.

## THE TRAMWAYS COMPANY

The public has no kindly feeling for the Tramways Company, for reasons which every one has at his tongue's end. They need not be restated. At the same time, both the government and the people have not been willing to deprive the company of any privileges or advantages which it has obtained by law. The government in 1885, was unwilling to grant rights of construction to any new carrying company, which it might have done, because it hesitated to indirectly injure the Tramways Company.

The Tram Company instead of meeting the demands of the city for better facilities of travel, instead of promptly placing itself abreast of the growth of the place, instead of simply improving the condition of its cars, gave the community to understand clearly that it intended to hold on to what it had got, and make improvements at its leisure, if it cared to make any.

The Legislature by Act 24, 1895, notified the company that it must introduce electric power by January 1st, 1897. The company snapped its fingers at the law, and did not comply with it, then, and has not yet, although nearly five years, have passed. That an electric service would have paid, the experts in such matters have unhesitatingly declared. There is therefore no doubt on the question of profit.

Moreover, the Tramways Company has admitted that there must be a large profit in rapid transit, by virtually proposing a consolidation of the two companies, with abundantly watered securities, upon which interest and dividends can be paid.

Having taken the stand for some years that an electric road would not pay, it suddenly suggests that the public may be "skinned" out of enough money to pay for a large increase of watered securities.

Having called into existence a new company, by its own want of enterprise and failure to meet its obligations as the holder of a public franchise, the Tram Company suggests a combination with the new company. The community is in no mood to endorse such an arrangement. The Tram Company is entitled to hold all the rights under its charter that the law, and the courts will give it, but nothing more. It has done nothing to win the confidence of the public. On the other hand, it has practically defied the public. It has offered to do nothing in the way of improvements, but has persistently asked for more privileges. If the Tram Company has watered its securities so that it cannot raise more capital, that is a misfortune of its own creation, for which the community must not suffer.

The public is often unreasonable. But in this case it is now demanding that something shall be done to increase the facilities for travel, and up to the present moment, and for some years, the Tram Company has treated the community with indifference and contempt. All that scientific ingenuity can suggest is adopted in order to avoid error. The first four

## HOO-HOOS.

The political parties, which exist on the Mainland do not take root here. Why? Have we not Republicans and Democrats here? Many believe that the white man cannot labor in the tropics, and does that belief also prevent the healthy growth of parties here? Does the voyage from the Mainland force travelling citizens "to throw up" and overboard their political principles?

There have been several confident predictions made here, some months ago, that the Republican party would suddenly rise up and punish the wicked scoffers and the Independents. But the Day of Wrath comes along very leisurely as if he was in no hurry to open up business in these parts, and deal out wrath.

The Democratic party is just now a singed cat that has played with the fire of Populism, and it has no desire to set up its glorious principles here. On the other hand the Republican party, which should be justly growing here, simply lives in prophecy.

In the meantime, our people have no party training and the "masheens" are idle and rusting.

We are without barbecues, without the familiar bands and the flags. Party government is said to be necessary in a republic. It brings men into line, and serves as a tower of strength and refuge against marauding Independents.

In the total absence of parties here, owing to divers causes, should there not be a dummy party, which may be maintained in common by all persons and politicians who are "agin" the local government which President McKinley has kept in office here?

Among the six hundred societies and fraternities of the Mainland is one titled the "Concatenated Order of the Hoo-Hoo." Its membership, according to the recently published encyclopedia of Fraternities, exceeds five thousand adults, and it does valuable benevolent work. Its president is known as the "Boojum," and among its officers are the Jabberwock, the Custocation and the Snark. During our transition period, in which the national parties remain in abeyance, the expressive name of this fraternity might be borrowed for political use here. The name of the society indicates a "transition" period, and temporary-membership in it would not force any member to forsake his political faith. It would serve as a chrysalis out of which, in due time, the beautiful butterflies of National parties would arise in gorgeous plumage. The "Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo" would break up the present confusion and indifference. The "Boojum," as president, would not be regarded as a Republican, Democrat, Populist or Silverite, but simply as the "Boojum."

When Counsellor Gear has forced the Supreme Court of the United States to face about on the Constitutional question, and has given Congress a severe lesson in Constitutional law, and made the President see the error of his ways, in keeping the members of the present government in office, who will receive him on his triumphant return?

Who will erect the triumphal arch, and introduce him as the man of destiny? There is no National party to do it. Here the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos will step in, and the "Boojum," at the head of those who love the Indians, and hate the Asiatics, of those who brood in sorrow over the unconstitutionalities of the Newlands Resolution, will render to him the formal honor which his great achievement deserves.

If the Supreme Court in its "besotted" ignorance of law, is recreant to the great trust which the "Hoo-Hoos" have placed in it, and refuses to do as it is told to do, the Concatenated Order will be ready and eager to mingle its tears with those of the fallen Counselor, and lament the sad decay of that great tribunal.

## THE COOKING SCHOOL

The establishing of a cooking school in this place, is not only a good business venture, but a social necessity, and an important charity. It affects the comfort of nearly all of the people living on the Islands, who employ cooks. What is prosperity worth without our comfort? What is home without a good kitchen and a competent and good tempered cook?

There is no place in the world that has better facilities for obtaining good cooks than Honolulu has. The Asiatics learn with rapidity. There have been for twenty years large numbers of them ready and willing to enter domestic service, but there has been no organized plan for their education in cookery, and they have picked up the art by chance. Now we are suffering from this negligence. The women have undertaken to establish a cooking school, and they ask for funds with which to engage and import a teacher, and relieve the distresses of all housekeepers, especially those who have

neither the means or the nerve to carry, the burden of a demoralized kitchen.

The Advertiser is asked, as the other journals of the city have been asked, to receive and acknowledge subscriptions to the fund for establishing the cooking school. It consents gladly to do so.

## THE SCIENTIFIC MAN.

In his comments upon the "labor question," published in the San Francisco Call, Judge Frear says:

"A scientific man should be employed to study the conditions in these Islands and the sources of labor supply elsewhere, and to make recommendations as to the best labor system to be adopted here and as to the best sources of labor supply to be drawn upon. A scientific man is needed just as much for the investigation of the labor problem as for the investigation of problems of cultivation and manufacture. This man should not be merely a so-called 'practical' man. He should be a thoroughly scientific man."

The "practical" man is disposed, of course, to sneer at such a suggestion, in spite of the fact that about all of the progress in the world is secured through theorists, inventors, and scientific men.

The Advertiser, last week, called the attention of its readers to the statement made by Lord Rosebery, who is a leading practical statesman of the very practical British nation, that the extension of English imperialism is mainly due to the wisdom, and study and forethought of a scholar of the University of Cambridge, Sir John Seeley.

The Creator has made up this world so that, as a rule, men cannot make progress in it, without hard, prolonged, systematic, intelligent and thorough work. And the more complicated the problem the more exacting is the need of work. There are cases, of course, in which there is extraordinary good luck, as it has been with Hawaii upon whom cheap labor has been crowded for many years. But the day of good luck, the day of having for the asking is over, and, owing to the lack of "back country" containing a labor supply.

Hawaii is on the eve of some trouble in the labor supply, unless some work is done which is not hap-hazard, but is searching and laborious. We may as well give up the idea that we can go out into the market places of the world and whistle for labor and it will come. Even the farmers of Pennsylvania and other States, have been pushing their educated daughters into the harvest fields this year, because labor is scarce.

Judge Frear means by a "scientific" man, one who has the habit and training, and education for the investigation of facts, and will take the time to collect them, and will not go off "at the half-cook" in his conclusions.

The problem of manual labor in the fields becomes more perplexing every year, because the price of labor is rising all over the world, and steam transportation is equalizing the price of it.

It is said that many of the best laborers of Northern Italy now refuse to settle in either the United States or in South America, because the price of passage is so low, they can profit, purchase round trip tickets and after working seven months of the year in foreign lands, return home for the rest of the year and reside with their friends.

It is the lack of intelligent, that is, scientific work, that has made a failure of so much of the white immigration to these Islands.

The labor needed for the plantations can be obtained, but only brains and money will get it. The Lodge bill which came near to being enacted into a law forbids the Canadian laborers from crossing the Federal border and serving during the summer months on the American farms. It is pending still, but out of the 15,000,000 of people that occupy the United States, there can be obtained enough to supply the small demand for laborers here, provided enough brains and money is invested in getting them. The sooner the planters abandon the idea of a "walk-over," the sooner they will realize the need of some solid scientific work in solving the labor problem.

## KNOWLEDGE OF CUBA.

Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, a correspondent of the Outlook, is in town and leaves for Manila on September 1st. His letters from Cuba, published in the Outlook, have been interesting and instructive. He travelled on foot over a distance of 750 miles on that Island, and it came in his way to learn much about the sugar plantations and the labor questions there. As the sugar plantations of Cuba are the standing menace to Hawaii, and the more we know about them the better we can estimate the force of that menace, would it not be well for the Chamber of Commerce to invite Mr. Whitmarsh to address the districts of all housekeepers, especially those who have

## Real Merit

is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

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Possesses by virtue of the peculiar combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the medicinal value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

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## PRAISED THE NAVY

Lieut. Commander Lucien Young at Havana.

Makes a Brilliant Response at an American Dinner at the Tacon Theater.

On the occasion of the American dinner on July 4 at the Tacon Theater in Havana, among the toasts offered by the toastmaster, General Ludlow, was one to the United States navy. The guests included Generals Brooke and Lee and other prominent Americans and Cubans. The response to the toast was rendered by Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, and everyone in the service will be quite prepared to believe that the speaker, as our correspondent writes us, "made a hit." The response was as follows:

"For more than thirty-six years prior to the War of Independence, the hardy fishermen of the New England coast were engaged in a severe struggle in the defense of their homes and their aquarian rights.

"It was upon such substantial material as this that the foundation of the navy of the United States was built—that magnificent structure which has become such an important factor in the defense of liberty, the extension of our domain, and the maintenance of our republican institutions.

"It was from the success of these sturdy men, inured to the dangers and hardships of a seafaring life, that the colonies had to depend upon in the early struggles for independence. Their patriotism was such they not only provided and equipped their own vessels, but fought them without pay, until in October, 1775, Congress voted to commission two frigates. From this time the navy became an important factor in our national defense."

"The magnificent structures of that day have ceased to exist and the heroic and successful leaders have long since passed away, but the examples set and the institutions of liberty founded upon the victories they won still remain. From that time to the present the brilliant deeds and heroic achievements of the navy, either in peace or war, have been equaled by few and excelled by none."

"It was the navy that, by a succession of magnificent victories on the high seas and a successful blockade against the landing of the enemy upon the shores of New England, made it possible for the united colonies to gain their independence."

"It was the navy that, by its constant menace of the enemy in New Orleans, who blockaded our inland commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, led to the final sale and purchase of the Louisiana district in 1803, and extended our borders in an arm of territory reaching out to the Pacific ocean."

"It was the navy that, in the defense of sailors' rights on Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, the Gulf of Mexico, and upon the high seas, led to a successful termination of the war of 1812."

"It was the navy that, by its harassing attacks upon the thieving corsairs and buccaneers of the West Indies, and the successful defense of our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, forced a cession of the Floridas to the United States in 1818."

"It was the navy that, by its thorough chastisement of the arrogant tyrants of the Barbary States, and that, too, in the face of the tributary nations of Europe, obtained the freedom of commerce upon the high seas."

"It was the navy that, by its timely occupation of California, added that vast territory to our public domain, and completed the map of American control, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean."

"It was the navy that opened the closed ports of Japan and Corea, and enlarged that commerce of the Orient."

"It was the navy that, in the battles of Hampton Roads, Mobile Bay, New Orleans and the inland waters, as well as a rigid blockade of the Southern coast, discouraged the Confederate armies, and paved the way for the final surrender at Appomattox, by which the United States was made to pass from a confederation of petty sovereignties to a grand nation capable of dictating its policy to the world."

"It was the navy that by its constant vigilance, the autonomy of the Hawaiian Government was preserved, and prevented the absorption of those islands by the commercial powers of Europe, until they were accepted by the United States and made an integral part of the great republic."

"It was the navy that by its victory at Manila and Santiago forced the termination of the late war and added to our credit Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, so that now the sun never sets upon American soil."

"Throughout all these wars our little navy has never suffered a single defeat, but instead the pages of history are illuminated by her heroic deeds and her brilliant achievements will forever be famous in poetry and song."

"In the future, as in the past, the navy will do her part in the colonial policy of expansion until the Anglo-American race will have completed its proselytizing system of civilization wherever it is needed. The philosophy of history recognizing the fact that with a population of liberty-loving people, trained as such by centuries of struggle and reared on a soil that has been for ages the home and asylum of the oppressed of every clime, they will, with the help of the navy, move on and on to still higher plane of great and blessed civilization until the end we will become the ideal nation hoped for by our fathers."

## A Promised Cup.

It is understood that President Dole intends to offer a \$150 cup for the yacht race between first-class yachts on September 16th. He is now drawing up a set of rules and conditions under which the race is to be run.

**THE WEST INDIES**

**And Reciprocity With the United States.**

Whatever Advantage British Planters Secured Under Dingley Tariff Was of Negative Character.

As the chief product of the British West Indies is sugar, and as cane sugar is suffering from the fact that sugar can now be made from a product of Northern latitudes, and from the artificial stimulus of beet-sugar bounties, the one thing of vital importance to the British West Indies is to secure some advantage over beet sugar in a large market. The difficulty of getting this is obvious; the two great buyers of sugar are Great Britain and the United States; the former is the sovereign of these islands in question, but is thoroughly committed to the policy of free trade, and so far as her home interests are concerned is unquestionably benefited by cheap sugar. If Germany would present her gratuitously with all the sugar she could use her benefit would be proportionally increased. The United States has no interest of its own in the British West Indies. It is thoroughly committed to the policy of protection, and it has large sugar interests of its own clamoring for protection.

Under the Dingley tariff the British West Indies secured reciprocity treaties with the United States, but whatever advantage these conferred was of a negative character; they protected the islands from being severely discriminated against. In the past eight years our own sugar interest has greatly increased and of course its political influence has increased. The sugar interest did not like the idea of free raw sugar and a bounty, but the bounty reconciled the Louisiana planters; now there is no bounty in sight, and these planters have been reinforced by the sugar-beet raisers of the North. Hawaiian sugar has been on our free list for a quarter of a century, but the theory of that, which was realized much of the time, was that the island sugar only affected the market on the Pacific coast, where there was no local production. These conditions have changed.

The islands have sent agents to Washington to see if they cannot secure some advantage for their sugar over other sugar imported into this country by making some concessions on imports from the United States. The concessions they made under the former reciprocity agreements had no perceptible effect upon the amount of our exports, because the articles chiefly imported into the British West Indies from the United States are those that they must get here, and a little more or less duty has little or no effect upon the purchases. If they were prepared to make concessions on these articles, then our Government might reply that the concessions were merely nominal; that it might reduce the price to the islanders, but would not increase the imports from the United States or affect the prices.

But it is a serious question whether they can offer concessions which will be important even on their face. The colonies depend in great measure on customs duties for support of the colonial governments, and they certainly cannot spare much revenue.

In 1898 our commerce with the British West Indies was rather better than in 1895, but not so good as 1891. In the last fiscal year our exports to the islands amounted to \$5,235,678, of which \$3,362,788 was breadstuffs, \$1,393,741 was provisions and dairy products, \$619,453 was wood and manufactures of it, and \$191,335 was illuminating oil. Nothing short of prohibitory duties would prevent the islands from getting these things from us. Our imports from the islands were \$10,632,187, of which \$4,551,282 was sugar, a little more than the amount in 1895 and a great deal less than in 1891. Half a million was in oranges and a quarter of a million in sponges. Both Florida and California would protest against free oranges. The other exports of importance are already free. We imported \$228,422 of dyewoods, \$1,370,274 of cocoa, \$258,008 of coffee and \$1,853,816 worth of bananas, all of which are on our free list. To put all sugars on the free list would be relatively little avail to the islands. The West Indian sugar already derives some protection from the countervailing duties we impose on sugars that receive export bounties. We have very little inducement from any point of view to put the sugar of the British West Indies on the free list while collecting duties on other sugars, and we should involve ourselves in trouble with Continental nations over the "most favored nation" clause in our treaties with them if we attempted it.

Relief might come to the islands by annexation to the United States, but our people show no eagerness to acquire them, and we have no information that they desire to be annexed, though there is a feeling among the colonists, stronger of course by reason of last year's changes in Porto Rico and Cuba, that they must get into the United States or starve to death. There is no present prospect of any succor for them except from their sovereign country. England will certainly pay them no bounty, and she shows no disposition to tax herself on German sugar for their benefit. It would not only violate her theories of political economy, but it would impose a burden on her entire population upon Indians that have grown up under the advantage of cheap sugar.

One would suppose that the culture of the sugar cane would pay in the West Indies if anywhere, but if good business management and energy will not make it pay there it is difficult to see what the islands can do unless they

discover a new crop, and nothing of the sort is in sight. If it were not for the bounties on beet sugar it is probable that the cane-raising islands could manage to hold their own, and Germany, the principal bounty-paying nation, is quite willing to stop, but at the conference last year Russia and France refused. So long as the Continental nations are willing to tax themselves in order to sell cheap sugar to other nations the British West Indies can only be saved by a very great expense, which it is the interest of no nation to incur.—New York Journal of Commerce.

His Time Nearly Up

Thursday night at twelve o'clock Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock retires to private life. His resignation which was tendered the Government some time ago was to have taken effect the first of August. On account of Marshal Brown's trip to Hawaii, however, he remained in office a month longer. Friday morning he will leave for the old Hitchcock home in Molokai.

**A KLONDIKER HERE**

**The Fearful Story Told by J. W. Barry.**

Sick in His Cabin for a Month With the Body of His Companion.

J. W. Barry of San Francisco arrived yesterday by the bark Mohican. He will remain in this city for some weeks. He is a returned Klondiker and his experiences in that frozen region may be of interest and serve as a warning to those who may contract the gold fever:

Mr. Barry was for twelve years foreman of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery, and went to Alaska in search of a fortune two years ago in company with W. W. Duffield, an employee of the same corporation. He has returned with a tale of suffering which perhaps has not a parallel in the history of the frozen North. The returned gold-seeker is hardly the same man who left San Francisco in 1897. At that time he was buoyant with hope and health, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. Today he is a mere semblance of his former self, having, through hardship and suffering, lost eighty pounds. Yet this man, whose story is replete with sensational passages, declares that he is going back to the Klondike regions with two objects in view: to bring back gold and the body of his partner, which is buried in a forsaken cabin at the upper end of the Trango river.

It is just two years since Barry and Duffield, the latter now dead, started over the White Pass with two other San Francisco men—W. Koster and W. Duff. The party experienced the usual rough trip, the unfortunate Duffield becoming snow-blind for a short period. On reaching Fort Yukon, Barry and Duffield separated from their companions, going up the Porcupine river as far as Black river. From there they proceeded up the Trango river and encamped at the foot of the mountains. For weeks they toiled in an effort to locate the yellow metal. At this point Duffield was taken sick with scurvy and finally had to go around on crutches. His illness became so critical that Barry had to stop work and devote all his attention to the sufferer. Shortly before midnight on April 25 Duffield died. Barry was prostrated from sorrow and overwork, and while scarcely able to crawl around through weakness, he managed to dig a pit in the center of the cabin and place Duffield's body in it. The hole not being deep enough, the knees of the dead man, which had not been straightened out after his demise, protruded.

For one whole month Barry lived in the cabin, sick and distressed, his only company being the body of his partner, whose knees emphasized his presence. The loneliness of his condition becoming past endurance, Barry made a supreme effort to get away. Although the river was only fifty yards from his cabin, it took him two days to crawl on his hands and knees back and forth with blankets and provisions for his trip. He then crawled into his canoe and cast himself adrift, but it was not long before he was caught in an ice-jam. For three days he remained in the boat, suffering untold horrors. When found a few days later by an Indian he was in an unconscious condition. The friendly native packed Barry to Fort Yukon, and from there he was sent to Circle City, where Dr. Partridge, of 732 Shortwell street, San Francisco, is located. Under his kindly ministrations Barry recovered and was enabled to leave Alaska and return to San Francisco.

Despite these hardships Barry intends returning to that cheerless country, and hopes to bring back gold and the body of his partner.

**NO INSANE INDIANS.**

An incident of the civilization of the red man is that he is developing insanity just as white folks do, and therefore the government has bought 160 acres of land near Canton, S. D., wherupon to build an asylum to accommodate all the insane Indians of the United States. Indian Commissioner Jones says, however, that there are no insane Indians of pure race. The inmates of the new asylum will be half-breeds.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

**EDITOR WHITNEY**

**Talks to an "Oregonian" Reporter.**

Says President Doile is the Very Best Man for Governor of the Islands.

H. M. Whitney of Honolulu, formerly editor and proprietor of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, and now a prominent publisher, was in Portland yesterday, says a recent number of the Oregonian. He recently arrived in Vancouver, B. C., on the liner Miwata, and will leave tomorrow for San Francisco, where he will make a brief visit before sailing for home. Mr. Whitney says there is no truth whatever in the report emanating from Washington that there is likely to be an uprising of the natives against the United States Government. President Doile, he says, is exceedingly popular with both natives and foreigners, and has the Government well in hand. The natives are better off under the Stars and Stripes than they have ever been before, and the most of them realize it. All of them who can read and write will be given the franchise, which gives them a very considerable power, their voting strength being about 4,000 while the foreign voting population is not more than 2,500. A call for voters to qualify has been made. The regular election for the assembly will probably come off in September, but the date has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Whitney regards President Doile as the very best man who could be selected for Governor of the Islands, and says it is the wish of the best class of foreign residents that he be appointed. He understands and speaks the native tongue, and is popular with the native tongue, and is popular with it considered essential for a successful Governor. He is a fine man, and has given the Islands a splendid administration.

The exclusion of the Chinese by the United States will be a great benefit to the Islands, in Mr. Whitney's estimation. This and other benefits the natives have been quick to see, and while the Queen still has a small following, nearly all the Hawaiians are falling in line and will become first-class citizens.

The census of the Islands will be taken by the Government next year. It is expected that it will reach 140,000, as many people have come in since the last census, which placed the population at 110,000. There are about 40,000 people in Honolulu alone, more than half of whom are natives.

Mr. Sedgwick, a San Francisco electrician, is to succeed Louis T. Grant as manager of the Hilo Electric Light Works.

Paul Champney, one of the youngest

stockdealers on the Coast, has arrived in this city. He had in charge a shipment of horses for Charles Bellina.

The best results in furniture-buying

are obtainable at J. Hopp & Co.'s. The

best of everything at lowest price,

quality considered, is their store motto.

Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh is visiting the Islands for a few days, and on August 1 will go to Manila. He is a resident of New York City, and the au-

thor of a book on Australia which has had a large sale.

Justice and Mrs. Frear expect to leave for Kauai this afternoon.

Reports from Hawaii indicate a recurrence of volcanic activity in the near future.

Harry Dimond, a prominent San

Francisco clubman, arrived on the

Andrew Welch yesterday.

Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co. notify

this paper that the Mowers will not

be due until September 2.

Now that Dr. Maxwell is back, the

Board of Education will meet next

Thursday to transact important busi-

ness.

Chas. H. Atherton was elected on

15th inst. to act as secretary of the Ho-

nolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company

during the absence of Mr. J. A. Gilman.

Miss Ida Dunwell died at St. An-

drew's Priory yesterday morning of

fever. The funeral took place in the

afternoon from St. Andrew's Cathed-

ral.

Miss Nicol, cashier of the Gazette

Company, leaves in a few days for a

two months' trip to the States. During

her absence Miss Whiting will fill her

position.

The Chinaman who was committed

for trial for the murder of one of his

countrymen on Maui was brought to

Honolulu Saturday night and lodged

on the reef pending the next session

of the Circuit Court on Maui.

Mr. Peck of Olaa will resign the man-

agement of the Peck and Mitchellki

plantations on the first of next month.

He will be succeeded by Mr. Richster,

who recently put in the coffee mill for

these plantations.—Hilo Tribune.

Each and every school-teacher on re-

turning to their fields of labor, should

take with them a copy of Cocoa Palm

and other songs for children. Words

and music by Mary Dillingham Frear.

For sale by Hawaiian News Company,

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**HELD TO ANSWER**

**Chinaman Accused of the Kamaole Murder.**

A Police Bribery Case—Matters at the Hawaiian Commercial Plantation

MAUI, Aug. 26, 1899.—Wednesday, the 23rd, Judge McKay of Wailuku committed Nock Yee for trial by jury at the December term of court. Nock Yee was accused of the murder of Lee See, the Kamaole corn-planter.

Today, the 26th, Lum Lung (a Chinese) was convicted of bribery before the Wailuku court and fined \$200. Lum Lung was charged with attempting to bribe a police officer to permit him to run a che fa bank undisturbed by legal interference. A preliminary sum of \$10 had been accepted by the policeman. The case was appealed.

The Hawaiian Commercial Co. is rapidly pushing forward the work on the new ditch which will lead water into Spreckelsville about a mile mauka of the old "auwai." There are two large camps of Japanese ones established at Kailua and the other at Hale-haku, and new Japs are being employed daily, wages at \$1 per diem being offered. The old dams at Kailua are being raised higher, tunnels are being made, and there are many indications of enterprise and industry to be observed all the way from Peahi, beyond Kailua.

During Saturday evening, the 26th, a very pleasant dancing party took place at Knights of Pythias' Hall, Kahului. Several young men of the village were promoters of the good time.

Dr. Weddick at Mahalani hospital is doing as well as possible.

During Monday, the 21st, Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and W. D. Baldwin left on a tour around East Maui. They went via Huelo and will return via Ulupala-kua.

H. M. and M. C. Mott-Smith and a friend are camping on Haleakala.

F. E. Atwater of Haiku visited the crater during the week.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, is at F. S. Armstrong's cottage at Paia

Today Haleakala ranch is holding a cattle drive at Piiloholo.

Mrs. Mist of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. Dowse, Makawao.

J. H. McKenzie of Bishop & Co. has been at D. C. Lindsay's, Paia, during the week.

Kahului—Arrived Aug. 22, brig Geneva, Capt. Aas, 39 days from Newcaste, cargo—coal.

Kahului—sailed Aug. 23, for San Francisco, the ship Reaper. Cargo—37,000 bags of Haiku, Paia and H. C. & S. Co.'s sugar.

Kahului—Sailed Aug. 26th, for San Francisco, the schooner Ruth, Olesen master, with a cargo of sugar.

Kahului—Cleared Aug. 26th, the schooner Eliza Miller, for Fanning's Island. Will probably sail today, the 26th.

Kahului—Cleared Aug. 26th, for Ha- na, Maui, schooner Eva. Will probably sail on the 27th.

Weather: Warm and dry.

**TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Proceedings at Yesterday Afternoon's Session at High School (From Saturday's Daily.)

The first Teachers' Association meeting of the summer was held yesterday afternoon at the High School building, with Prof. M. M. Scott in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and the report of the treasurer, short addresses were made by M. M. Scott and H. S. Townsend. Mr. Townsend gave a brief history of the organization and work of the association.

Maui was the first island in association work and is still the banner island.

A report of the work on the Island of Hawaii was made by Miss Angela Crook. There are local associations in most all the Hawaii districts, and much good work has been done.

C. W. Baldwin reported the work on Maui. Some of the Maui associations took up Parkers' Talks on Teaching. The Lahaina circle used McMurray's Method of Recitation. Considerable industrial work done. Special mention was made of the industrial work at Lahainaluna and by Mr. Snyder at Huelo.

Mr. Taggard did not give a very favorable account of the work on Oahu but thought considerable professional reading had been done.

Mr. Davis gave a partial report of the year's work on Kauai. In some of the districts considerable industrial work was carried on and this work was spoken of and discussed at the meetings.

C. W. Baldwin presented Col Parker's Method of Teaching Reading and compared his method with some of the methods used in Island schools. Mr.

Baldwin then gave some of his own ideas as to the best method of teaching reading in Island schools. This was well received and brought out considerable discussion.

The president appointed Mr. Townsend, Miss Angela Crook, Mr. C. W. Baldwin, Mr. Davis, and Mr. T. H. Gibson to prepare a course of study for the coming year.

The secretary gave notice of a constitutional amendment to be considered at the next meeting of the Association.

**SUGAR SEASON OPENS.**

LOS ANGELES, August 15.—There have been conflicting reports regarding the operations at the Oxnard and Chino factories this season. It can be stated, however, on the authority of President Oxnard that the factories at both places will make sugar. The campaign at Oxnard will commence this week and continue until the end of November. That at Chino will be initiated the latter part of the present month.

**FORCOMING RACES****Healanis and Myrtles Evenly Matched.**

Both Senior and Junior Events Will be Stubbornly Contested Two Weeks From Today

Two weeks from today backs will bend and muscles strain as the picked athletes of the Myrtles and the Healanis strive desperately for the coveted title, "Champions of '99."

As the day approaches interest slowly increases. Wednesday evening the Myrtle crew made its initial trip to Pearl harbor. They will continue this up to the day of the races, going down in the evening and taking the early morning train back to the city. These carmen, who will constitute the crew, are Sorensen, Soper, Lishman and Martin. Upon these men the Myrtle Club banks its hopes of victory in the senior race. They are working well together, the improvement in the last few weeks having been wonderful. The same stroke as was used last year will be tried again. For a time it was thought that Sorensen would not figure in the crew, but when it was learned that he could, Myrtle hopes rose accordingly.

The junior crew is considered strong. It is composed of Lansdale, Lyle, Ross and Johnson. They have become imbued with the ardor that is general throughout the club and are doing good work.

"Public sentiment is changing," said a prominent boating man yesterday.

"There is reason for it, too, because

where, some time ago, the Healanis

seemed sure winners the chances are

about even now. The Myrtles have

pulled themselves together in wonder-

ful shape. The crew has the whole

club back of them, which counts for

a great deal. When the start is made

on the 9th of September the public

may expect to see one of the best races

ever pulled off in the city."

The Healanis are not inactive by

any means. They realize that if the

race is to be theirs they must work

up to the time the finish is made. The

crew will be made up of veterans—

Kleibahn, Renear, Damon and Rhodes.

The junior crew will be Church, Holose,

Waterhouse and Murray. Captain

Kleibahn has about recovered from his

illness, which has made the Healanis

smile again.

**An Opium Seizure.**

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth made a peculiar capture yesterday. He was near the railroad depot when he noticed Ah Hoy, a well-known Chinaman from Ewa, eyeing him fearfully and edging away from him. As the officer approached him the Chinese broke into a run. From force of habit the Deputy Marshal followed. It has not been a very long time since he used to shine on Wailuku cinder paths, and so the race was short and to the swift. A search of the Celestial's garments revealed a tin of Hongkong No. 1. Next time Ah Hoy will look the other way when the Deputy Marshal is around and thereby not arouse suspicions.

**The California Troops.**

The U. S. transport Sherman, which has on board the California Regiment, arrived in port early on Sunday morning en route for San Francisco.

The volunteers have been entertained at the premises No. 16 Bond by the ladies of Yokohama, who have added to the accommodation provided for the Colorado Regiment a large tent erected on the vacant lot No. 17, under the shelter of which many of the military visitors

spent part of the day. They seem for

some reason to be better dressed than those who preceded and behave equally well.—Japan Weekly Times

**Dredging Operations.**

The California Construction Co.'s dredger at the foot of Richards street starts at work excavating for the United States government slips there at noon today. It will depend on work proceeding fast enough whether a night shift will be put on. At present the dredger will run only by day. There is a time limit to the contract

**ISLAND OF MAU****Rev. John M. Lewis' Report of Mission Work.****Some Native Pastors Seem to Have a Very Limited Conception of Their Scope of Work.**

Following is the report rendered by Rev. John M. Lewis on mission work in the Island of Maui to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for the year ending June, 1899:

When I was sent to this Island to take up the work of the board, my commission was somewhat indefinite. "Do what you can," was the commission, "find your own way; get into the native work, but be careful not to offend the native pastors by assuming authority not approved by the presbytery." My work has been narrowed in its scope from two limitations—one of not being proficient in the native tongue, the other of possessing no real authority commensurate with my supposed responsibility. I have, however, acted upon the principle of doing what I could and of gradually getting into the native work. I have visited and held services in nearly every native church on Maui, in some more frequently than in others. The field is too large, and some churches are too inaccessible to be visited as frequently as I should desire. I have also preached at stated intervals to the English congregations at both Wailuku and Hana. And in English to the students of East Maui and Lahainaluna Seminary. In conjunction with the native and English work I have conducted communion services, at regular intervals, at both the Japanese and various centers of the Chinese missions. I have baptised, during the year, forty persons, ranging in ages from a baby four months old to a grey-haired man sixty-two years of age. I have received twenty-two into Christian fellowship. There is a prospect of a number of the older students of the Lahainaluna Seminary uniting with the church in the near future.

The native churches of Maui and Molokai are, on the whole, holding their own. No special aggressive work has been done to bring new additions into the churches. In some cases the churches and the pastor seem to be too well satisfied with present attainments to bring to bear the power of the gospel upon the unregenerated lives of their own parish. And some pastors seem to have a very limited conception of their scope of work. The Sunday sermon and two or three calls during the week on their own church members is the supposed extent of their work, while no effort in particular is made to bring in the non-church-going people into the church relations. Frequently the pastor is not found in his own parish during the week, but is off somewhere else doing other work. Attempts have been made by your representative to enlarge the conception of a pastor's duty through letters and visitations, and particularly by a series of questions sent to each pastor to be answered. The pastors, we believe, are gradually acquiring a broader view of their work, and gradually learning their true relation to the community and of their duty to the whole parish. The political prejudices, which hitherto might have held people aloof from the churches, are fast disappearing, so that it gives the greater reason for the pastor to exert his energies to induce these non-church-going people to identify themselves with church life. For the strong, earnest, faithful pastor there is a magnificent work along just this line of aggressiveness. And there are some indications, beneath the surface that a new and more active spirit is beginning to manifest itself which is a prophecy of better things for Christ and the church.

One of the most important questions that must come to the earnest and thoughtful pastor just now, is how to reclaim the young people and keep those already in the church, especially the young men and women who are coming out of our schools and seminaries. There is a large class of young people growing up with whom the older pastors are not keeping pace in knowledge. It is a grave problem how these young people are to be kept in the church when the pulpit is not up to the modern standard of intelligence of the native youth; and when the church services are still conducted in that lifeless, stilted and sombre style which is soporific in its effect. Some of the pastors belong to the old regime and are jealous of any change, and consequently there is no freshness in church life or in the presentation of the gospel. One church in particular is suffering from just this cause. Another hindrance to the work of the church which might be mentioned, is the persistency with which some pastors hold on to their pastorates when they have long since lost their influence among the people. There are few churches on this Island that would profit by a change of pastor.

The church at Wailuku is at present in a critical condition. It is now pastorless. Though this field is, confessedly, a difficult one, yet with a strong able man the church could be brought again to its former standing. In connection with Wailuku the new pastor should look after the two fields, Kahului and Waikapu. A revived interest is manifesting itself among the people of Kaupo. The matter of repairing the church is being taken up by them. The church is without a pastor. The pastor at Kipahulu might make regular preaching appointments with these people till a man be found to give his whole time to this work.

The perplexing question which confronts our churches is the financial one, and especially in the matter of the pastor's support. In only about two churches has half the pastor's salary been raised on the ground, the rest

fall far short of this amount in their contributions. Consequently the pastors are most inadequately supported. And they too often become objects of charity to the parish and to outside friends; or they are compelled to neglect their duties as ministers in their search for family support. Many a pastor is thus hindered from giving his entire time to his pulpit and to pastoral duties. Can the churches raise more on their own field than they do? We believe they can. It is true that in some fields there is not much money in circulation. But it nevertheless is true that the churches can contribute more toward their pastor's support than is at present done by the majority of the churches. And some churches could be made almost self-supporting, if a proper and systematic method was employed in the collection of money.

The Pastoral Aid Committee is now making a strong effort towards inducing the churches to increase their contributions, and to lessen their dependence on outside support. Recently the committee, in conjunction with Mr. H. P. Baldwin, the generous friend of the native churches, has issued the rule that the committee will contribute as much as the churches raise, up to one-half the salary; and when the churches have raised their half, if they are not able, after an honest effort to raise more, the committee will contribute the other half; but before a pastor receives any aid from this committee he is required to fill out a monthly blank, reporting on the condition of his field and the work that has been done during the month.

A word in regard to our Sunday schools. Here is a most excellent opportunity for our young men and women who are graduating from our seminaries to take up Christian work. Our schools need teachers—intelligent young men and women who will give time and attention to the children of their neighborhood. At our last Sunday School Association meeting a new impulse was given to this work, which, we believe, will bear fruit. At the next meeting of the association there will be a regular program, and time will be set apart for the discussion of Sunday school methods. Mr. Kellinoi of Wailhee was appointed by the association as Sunday school superintendent for the Islands. His duty will be to introduce new methods into the schools as far as it is practicable, for the purpose of interesting the young Hawaiians who do not now attend. These are forward movements in the work.

In the Sunday school quarterly exhibitions the young people seem to be interested. But as these exhibitions are now conducted I doubt if they exert any deep, lasting influence upon the young people who take part in them. These exhibitions are conducted too much in a spirit of rivalry. Sunday after Sunday, long before these exhibitions take place, much time is spent by individual schools in practically nothing else but drilling choruses and in memorizing the headings of the Sunday school lessons, while the real work of teaching the fundamental truths of the lesson is being neglected. I do not wish to appear as objecting to these quarterly meetings. But I do wish to see this spirit of rivalry eliminated and these exhibitions represent the real work of the Sunday school; and that only bona fide members of the schools be allowed to take part. If properly conducted, these gatherings could be made a strong power for good. I would suggest that these occasions be made opportunities for evangelistic effort to get the young people to decide definitely for the Christian life. Let them be exhibitions, not for show, but for character-making.

**DEATH OF JOHN WINTER.**

Expires Suddenly From a Stroke of Apoplexy.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

John Winter died yesterday at Oahu plantation where he had gone to work after some plows which he had set up a few days before. Within fifteen minutes after his arrival he had an apoplectic stroke and shortly after breathed his last.

Deceased was fifty-two years of age, the last twenty of which had been spent in the Islands. He was the agent for the Fowler steam plow, acting under Macfarlane & Co. He was well connected in England and had many friends in the Islands. He leaves a widow and three children, two of whom are married, and was the son-in-law of Alex. Bolster the veteran printer.

Communications were read from parties on the Mainland who had been written to on the subject, and especially one from Miss Rorer, who conducts a large cooking school in Chicago, graduate from which are in demand all over the States at big wages.

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**THE HILO WHARF.****The Harbor to be Deepened and Wharf Lengthened.**

J. C. Carter is in charge of blasting and excavating for the purpose of deepening the harbor alongside the long wharf, so that vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water can discharge there. This work is now being commenced, and the blasting will be made today or early next week. The wharf is also to be lengthened fifty feet, and a slip put in at the end giving the Kinai or any other steamer of like size room to discharge from both hatches at once. This is a work that will be very much appreciated when the Kinai's semi-weekly trips make rapid discharge of cargo essential.—Tribune.

**A MINISTER'S LIFE SAVED.**

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellentonwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "

**FOURTH LECTURE**

**Most Interesting of the Series in Subject and Detail.**

**THE PERIOD OF ADOLESCENCE**

Particularly Favorable to Religious Awakening and for Confirmation in the Churches.

The fourth of Professor Dewey's lectures on "Child Life" was presented last evening at the High School. By far it was the most interesting of the series thus far, in subject and detail. The lecture dwelt with the impulses and emotions which come into the youth's mind during the period of adolescence, and the feeling of consciousness as given expression in his feelings toward others. The emotions bring about a moral awakening and mark a change in his intellectual attitude. Continuing generally along these subjects, the Professor said:

"This particular period is generally known as the period of adolescence, and comes at about the age of 12. Before touching upon this feature, I wish to speak of the emotions in general. Adolescence is perhaps more irregular in its manifestations, and it is not quite possible to fix upon any one phase which is the most important, but there is a large mental change connected with this period, a decided change in disposition, especially in the social feelings. The simplest statement we find of all our activities is that they are responses or adjustments to stimuli. Each one of us is a force into which is continually streaming an indefinite number of stimuli, and the conduct consists in responding to this stimuli in such a way as to successfully maintain any act of ours." My ability to stand on this floor is dependent upon the stimuli which comes from contact with the soles of my feet and other articles which come to the eye; if one of these stimuli is diseased my ability to retain my equilibrium would be affected. Take a wood-engraver, for instance; see how every motion he makes is a response to the stimuli as he works upon the wood. Our muscular system is to take hold of these stimuli in a regular way, that we are perfectly adjusted. As to the bearing of that upon the emotions, Professor James of Harvard has advanced the suggestion that our emotions are accompaniments with the responses which we make to the stimuli; only in this case we have to think of the responses not only of the muscles, but also all of the internal organs, the breathing, etc.

"Some one told me today that a physician told her that if she could notice herself, for instance at a lecture, she would probably find that she was holding her breath unconsciously, and that if she only knew it, there was a great loss of energy in doing that. On the other hand, if she were to keep on breathing normally she would not find herself losing any energy. Then with the emotions there are changes in the circulation of the blood. We blush under certain circumstances; we grow white with fear, showing that the reaction extends to the circulation as well as to the muscles. Children, too, have a heavy feeling in the pit of the stomach when saddened or greatly depressed. If you take the terms for joy, or elation, most all of them show a superabundance of energy. Mr. James' theory is that our emotions are the way, really, in which we feel. He says, and violently, too, that we do not run away because we feel afraid; we feel afraid because we run away. That we do not strike because we are angry, we are angry because we strike. You can see that a person feels afraid when he doesn't run away. In this way a gross response and movement of the whole body is suppressed, but you find the movement of the muscles shows a changed breathing, a change of feeling even in the pit of the stomach. The theory seems paradoxical in the extreme, but you will see there is a good deal of truth in it. If you notice yourself walking along a dark street at night and you hear a noise suddenly that noise is a stimulus. Walking in the dark, where you cannot see the stimulus has an effect which it would otherwise not have. Prof. James wrote an article in one of the magazines a short time ago pointing out that the nervous drain on the average American is due to the fact that he never quite relaxes himself, his nervous tension, at any time completely. When you feel worried, if you take great pains to unravel your brow, you will be surprised to find how much of the mental worry and depressions goes along with the unravelling. In substance, then, emotion is due to the change in the breathing apparatus, blood activity, due to the activity which responds to the stimulus given.

"When one gets to doing something habitually and we do it without thinking and without fear, the habitual activity is automatic, but any disturbance in it, any difficulty coming in, or in other words, any break in the habit occurring, which arouses or excites us, emotion comes. Now when we have an emotional outburst accompanying adolescence great changes can be looked for in our character. At this period there are new stimuli coming into the system with great force, and there are no habitual or fixed modes of response to these. The chief stimuli which comes at this time in the physical system is that accompanying sexual maturity; it means a modification of all the other forms of emotion known to the child; the whole physical growth is changed at this period; with

the coming of puberty a tremendous growth occurs; it is not only in the growth itself, the increase in height and weight, but the structure of the system changes; the large trunk muscles begin to grow, and the youth has entered on the 'awkward age'; they seem over-grown. All this means a stirring up, then, of the physical system and the reception of new stimuli and sense of reaction. The new impulses of sex which dawn at this period are the ones which make him become a member of the race of humanity and announce his sex. It is not surprising, then, at this time that there is a tremendous reconstruction going on in the entire mental and moral make-up of the youth, as well as in the physical. That seems to be the explanation as far as it can be given of the change which comes at this time—the awakening of the intellectual impulses which make the individual an organic member of the human race and with the life of humanity as a whole. It is not strange that he feels different to himself and to others, and takes on new characteristics and a change of methods.

"I heard a teacher once say that when a boy or girl began to take great interest in themselves, in their clothes, as far as making an 'appearance' before others was concerned, because they were thinking what some of the other sex would think of them, it was then time for them to study technical grammar. That simple statement illustrates the character of the change which is going on, that is, the social accompaniments of this change. Vague longings come at this time; the child before this has perhaps ends and aims in the sense that he sees certain results, but the normal youth doesn't have ideas—he doesn't have aspirations at large. Now, whether every youth has these vague aspirations, I cannot say, but it is certainly characteristic of the average youth to have these longings, to have these ideas of a general nature, which would include a great variety of minor details. They partake largely of the inner nature of the youth and not of the outward; he may want to be a soldier or a lawyer, but it is only a physical thing which he has in mind. On the other hand, the other side of his nature being taken possession of by these longings, it is liable to create a romantic spirit. This is the period when the youth is continually running away from home, and the sea seems to possess the greatest attraction to him; it seems to present an unbounded expanse and is generally in greatest contrast with his life at home. The youth feels that the life at home has restrictions and restraints, which do anything but satisfy these longings which have come up in him.

"Now another side of this same experience of being filled with large ideals is seen in religious affairs. Some students in the United States have taken the pains to collect a large amount of statistics of this joining of the church, and it was found that this period of adolescence is particularly favorable to religious awakening—a sense of sin; an introduction into religious life seems a realization of something large and infinite and unbounded. They also find that this is the period for confirmation in the churches.

"There is an esthetic awakening which is also characteristic of this period of the child's life. A woman told me of a walk she took with about a dozen children whose ages run from 12 to 15; first she took them through the streets purposely, and then took them along the side of a river, teeming with beauty at every point; when she came back she asked them what was the thing that had most impressed them; they were divided as to whether it was a donkey cart or a bunch of bananas hanging up in a store; there was not a single child who alighted in the most remote way to anything in the nature of natural beauty. The average boy or girl doesn't care much for beauty as a thing by itself."

"Now with the age of adolescence if there is any artistic beauty dormant in the youth, it comes out, and consequently a new form of literature is accessible to him. Most boys profess a contempt for poetry, except perhaps in the form of narrative. Of course, if it is a story by Walter Scott it appeals well to him. The average child has no interest in the generalization of principles as principles, no more than in ideas as ideas. He may be interested in rules, but that is different from a law of principle. Now, when he begins to see himself as a member of the larger world, then he can hardly help being interested in generalization of principles. It seems obvious to me that when a person begins to think of himself in his relations to home and society there comes a tremendous change in his life and methods of thinking.

"In three directions, then, the ethical, esthetic and intellectual, we find the awakening to larger interests and a larger meaning of things, so that the machinery of habits which has been formed may now be taken possession of, and illuminated and expanded by these larger ideal considerations which have come into view. In the first place, the emotions are a great awakening; it is the emotion which keeps our life from becoming mechanical and routine. It is the emotion which gives us force, vivacity and the power of our ideas. We may have two ideas of true worth, but yet one remains a piece of dead information; take, for instance, the law of gravitation; we believe that it is true, and yet it is but a fact to us; it would have no great bearing in our lives. We have another idea, not a fifth part of the intellectual worth of the other one, but we have perhaps been so stirred by the emotions caused by the idea, that it becomes a controlling power in our lives. The emotions are merely the reservoirs of energy in us."

**SUGAR AND MUSCULAR EXERTION**  
Prussian military experiments show that severe muscular exertion renders the blood very poor in sugar, and that sugar renders tired muscles capable of renewed exertion.

**THE NEW HARBOR****Official Descriptions of the Boundaries.**

**Survey Which Has Been Substituted by the War Office for the One Reported.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There were a number of visitors at Colonel Ruhlen's office yesterday to view the map of the water-front as approved by the War Department. The main feature of it is that the extensions which have lately been begun are to be cut off. This has occasioned much surprise as the additions were decided upon under a private tip from Major Langford, who was the head of the United States survey board. Following is the official description of the map:

**East side harbor:** Beginning at the northeast corner of the harbor, from which the intersection of Kekaulike and King streets is south 66° 25' east 380 feet, and from which the intersection of the south line of King street and the east line of Queen street is north 62° 25' east 385 feet, thence south 2° 14' west to the northwest corner of Sorenson's wharf, thence south 7° 15' east to the northwest corner of the Nuuanu street wharf, thence south 21° 44' east along the face of said Nuuanu street wharf, passing Brewer's wharf 15 feet west of its west face and continuing to a point where said line intersects the west line of wharf front of what is known as the Robinson property, thence south 41° 14' west along the wharf line of said Robinson property 275 feet, thence south 48° 25' west along the front of the Oceanic Steamship Company's wharf to a point 15 feet beyond the west corner of said line, thence south 11° 35' west along the front line of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's wharf through the westerly corner of the Kekauoa wharf to a point 20 feet beyond said corner, thence south 31° 17' east to a point 225 feet south 6° 15' east of southerly corner of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf, thence south 6° 17' east 60 feet, thence south 38° 55' west, 440 feet, thence south 38° 20' west, parallel to and 210 feet distant from the sea wall, 110 feet to a point on the 6-foot contour, thence south 7° 00' east to deep water.

**West side:** Beginning at the same starting point thence south 89° 30' west to a point 60 feet distant from easterly boundary line of the Oahu Railway & Land Company; this 60 feet measured in a direction perpendicular to the said boundary line; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel to and 60 feet from the easterly boundary line of said company's property, to a point where this parallel line intersects the southerly boundary prolonged to the westward; thence south 71° 35' west 560 feet and along the southern boundary of said property to its southeast corner, thence following approximately the 6-foot contour of depth as follows: South 33° 30' west 420 feet, thence south 51° 00' west 320 feet, thence south 13° 56' west 535 feet, thence south 4° 35' west 720 feet to the extreme easterly point of the Quarantine wharf, thence south 22° 32' east 350 feet, thence south 51° 30' east 620 feet, thence south 22° 10' east 270 feet to a point 40 feet east of the easterly corner of the lighthouse, thence south 25° 45' west 190 feet, thence south 41° 45' west 1,770 feet, thence south 73° 00' west to deep water.

**JAPANESE IN AMERICA.**  
Most Numerous in Wyoming and California.

We have had on several occasions to refer to the refusal of the American authorities to allow the landing of Japanese in the United States, says the Hochi. Such measures on the part of the Americans have been taken not because they consider Japanese labor to be unnecessary, but from some other motive. The latest advice from America is to the effect that in Wyoming the number of Japanese laborers has reached some 4,000, yet a scarcity of labor is still felt. On the ranches of California there are some 7,000 Japanese, but they are a mere bagatelle considering the vast extent of land awaiting man's operations. The present population of California is in the proportion of only 23 to the square mile, and the agricultural land being in an initiatory stage it is natural that it should require a large number of laborers for its cultivation. In the face of these facts the increased clamor for the exclusion of Japanese may appear inexplicable to the uninitiated.

The fact is that in view of the Presidential election next year politicians are doing their best to win for their side the sympathy of the white laborers, who are in dread of Japanese competition.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.**  
Mr. John Mathias, a well-known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Beeson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Druggists for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.**

.....DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

**HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,**

**FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.**

Special Massures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high quality have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. BREWER & CO., LTD.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Shot Guns AND Cartridges**

Have you seen our new importations in this line? If not, move in and take a look. We have the neatest article in the way of a single breech loader, 12 gauge, just the thing for those who want to keep a cheap gun on hand to shoot Mongoose or Mynahs and do not care to have an expensive gun for sporting. You will wonder how we can sell these for \$12.00, but we do and this lot is going fast.

We have a fine assortment of good cartridges both in smokeless and black powders, also everything needed to make your own cartridges if you wish. Rifles, Revolvers, and everything in this line at lowest prices, at

**E. O. HALL & SON,**  
—LIMITED.—

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

(Limited.)

**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Northern Assurance Company,**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS

**J. S. WALKER,**  
General Agent Hawa. Isl.  
**Royal Insurance Company.**

**ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.**

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.**

O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co.**

O HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,396,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,396,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

**H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.**

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co**

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1898.

\$18,950,000.	£ 8	s 4

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 25.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, from Hanalei: 50 bags rice.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, from Hanalei: 465 bags paddy for Walaaua and 70 bags rice for this port.

Schr. Ka Au Hou, Mosher, from Makaweli: 5 sundries.

Schr. Noeau, Wyman, from Lahaina: 4,152 bags sugar, 1 package sundries, 2 deck passengers.

Am. schr. Inca, R. P. Rasmussen, from Tacoma, August 3, to Lewers &amp; Cooke: 1,366,262 feet lumber.

Haw. schr. yacht La Paloma, A. Macphail, to Clarence Macfarlane, from San Francisco August 3.

Am. bkt. Planter, D. McNeil, from San Francisco, August 10: 1,000 tons general merchandise, 38 mules, 2 passengers.

Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, 10 days from Yokohama: passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Saturday, August 26.

Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, 7 hrs. from Kapanapali: 1,541 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, 19 days from Port Townsend: 614,000 feet lumber to Allen &amp; Robinson.

Am. bkt. Mohican, Kelley, 14½ days from San Francisco: 1,500 tons merchandise to Castle &amp; Cooke.

Am. bkt. Amella, Willer, 1 day from Palaua, from Port Blakeley 19 days: 503,000 feet lumber to Allen &amp; Robinson.

Schr. Lehua, Bennett, 7 hrs. from Molokai.

Schr. Mokolii, Dower, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Schr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makaweli: 82 bags taro, 58 packages furniture, City of Columbia's four boats.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa: 2,500 bags sugar, 20 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, August 27.

Schr. Claudine, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo: 440 sacks potatoes, 100 sacks corn, 31 sacks coffee, 197 head sheep, 62 hogs, 50 head cattle, 19 bdls. hides, 290 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 8 miles, 3 horses, 27 bdls. hides, 75 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Iwalani, Gregory, 15 hrs. from Kukuhale: 5,504 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer &amp; Co.; 99 bags coffee to T. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.; 16 bags coffee to Ng Chee.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 17 hrs. from Waimea.

Schr. James Macee, Tullett, 11 hrs. from Kapaa: 2,000 bags sugar to C. Brewer &amp; Co.; 520 bags rice, 100 bags rice bran.

Schr. Maui, Cameron, 7 hrs. from Kahului: 4,638 bags sugar, 206 pigs lead, 198 sacks potatoes, 77 bdls. hides, 64 hogs, 50 sacks rice, 25 sacks corn, 2 horses, 137 pkgs. sundries.

Monday, August 28.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco, August 3: 1,500 tons general merchandise, 14 horses, 21 mules, 2 ponies, 7 cows, 6 hogs, 2 coops chickens to C. Brewer &amp; Co.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 25.

Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.

Schr. Concord, Mana, Eleele

Schr. Ada, Nelson, Kahului.

Saturday, August 26

Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, Allen, San Francisco.

Haw. schr. yacht La Paloma, Macfarlane, Pearl Lochs.

Sunday, August 27.

Am. bkt. Harvester, Edwards, Naimo.

Monday, August 28.

Schr. James Macee, Tullett, 11 hrs. from Kapaa: 2,000 bags sugar to C. Brewer &amp; Co.; 520 bags rice, 100 bags rice bran.

Schr. Maui, Cameron, 7 hrs. from Kahului: 4,638 bags sugar, 206 pigs lead, 198 sacks potatoes, 77 bdls. hides, 64 hogs, 50 sacks rice, 25 sacks corn, 2 horses, 137 pkgs. sundries.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 27.—Enoka Kealoha, H. De Freis, Mr. Makalani and wife, Miss Makalani, Miss Barrett, Mrs. E. Bischoff, Miss S. Bishaw, Mrs. M. Joao, J. McKay and 5 deck.

From San Francisco, per Andrew Welch, August 28.—Col. Withers, H. Dimond, Mr. Crove.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Nippon Maru, August 25.—For Honolulu: Mrs. H. Kojima, Mrs. S. Wada, and 24 Japanese in steerage. Through: Mrs. J. F. Allen, J. C. Bentz, M. Enya, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cheekoff, Rev. and Mrs. J. Carrington, Dr. J. G. de Silva, Miss A. C. da Silva, D. Dickson, James H. Ebersole, M. Fujita, A. J. Hughes, Lieutenant Commander G. Hanus, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heroult, Mr. Kisseloff, Dr. Moeskowsky, F. Morgan, A. J. Neville, A. Tempelman, Mr. Takeda, N. Takahashi, Dr. Luther von Wedekind, Mr. and Mrs. Percival.

From San Francisco, per bkt. Planter, August 25.—Charles Andrews, Charles McLoughlin.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, August 25.—A. Herbert and 8 deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, August 26.—J. W. Barry, W. T. Lake.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 27.—P. R. Isenberg, S. H. Comstock, G. King, R. King, Judge H. K. Hale, H. Grote, Chow Choy, Mrs. Holdsworth and daughter, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Miss A. Koaloa, Miss L. Fern, C. Hing, Lou You and 57 deck.

From Mani ports, per stmr. Maui, August 27.—F. Damon and 2 servants, Mrs. F. Damon and 7 children, E. Hedemann, I. Hedemann, Miss S. Kaleo, Mrs. G. D. Freeth, Miss D. Freeth, Miss Zeigler, F. L. Zoller, A. Sinclair, J. Leveson, Young Pew, D. Macre, J. H. McKenzie, Miss De Camia, Mrs. Kanui, and 2 children, Mr. McCoy, E. Montgomery, J. Freil, H. A. Jaegers, Anana, T. Rochfort, W. B. Hardy, Wm. J. Coelho, Mrs. Plemmer and child, Brother Clarence, Brother Richard, C. E. Rosecrans and 67 deck.

From Kukuhale, per stmr. Iwalani, August 27.—Mr. Muir, Miss Lauhapa, Miss L. Brickwood and 27 deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Maeke, August 27.—J. Smith, J. N. S. Williams.

From Hilo, per stmr. Claudine, August 26.—Volcano—E. B. Russell and wife, John Hare, Miss Julia Perry, Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss A. Tucker, Miss E. A. Pomeroy, Miss Minnie Burns, W. E. Chilton, Mrs. W. A. Bowen and 2 children, Miss Renwick, Dr. H. Smith, Way Ports—W. H. Hoogs, A. M. Wilson and wife, J. D. Bergstrom, E. R. Folsom, Dr. W. L. Moore, George Osbourne, George F. Winter, M. A. Gonsalves, J. Frias, F. G. Show and wife, A. H. R. Vierra, J. A. R. Vierra, George H. Williams, Miss A. F. Williams, Dr. T. E. Wetzel, C. L. Young, R. R. Babist and wife, W. G. Gregg, Miss McGinnis, M. G. Barney, H. T. Hamby, Miss F. N. Albright, Brother Bertram, Miss Kaliko, S. Fukuda, G. A. Brown, Miss J. M. Barnard, Miss M. A. Parker, J. S. Walker, Marshal A. M. Brown, Prof. W. Maxwell, Major Geo. C. Potter, A. L. C. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary W. Gunn, T. R. Keyworth, J. O. Spencer and wife, Adam Lindsay, C. T. Day, Miss M. B. Hitchcock, Miss A. L. Hitchcock, Mrs. W. Febbier, Miss C. Jordan, Miss Anna Hall, Miss M. DaMona, Mrs. L. A. C. Parish and 2 children, Miss B. Dwight, J. W. Hall and daughter, So Young Chung, W. Vida, J. L. Conwell, W. S. Akana and 17 deck.

From Maui and Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, August 27.—Enoka Kealoha, H. De Freis, Mr. Makalani and wife, Miss Makalani, Miss Barrett, Mrs. E. Bischoff, Miss S. Bishaw, Mrs. M. Joao, J. McKay and 5 deck.

From San Francisco, per Andrew Welch, August 28.—Col. Withers, H. Dimond, Mr. Crove.

Departed

For Japan and China, per stmr. Hongkong Maru, August 24.—Miss Iko-hara, C. M. Jenkins, Haman Mizuno, T. Matsuka, H. F. Bowles, F. H. Brooke, C. B. Ostberg, Miss Mary H. Knott and 300 Asiatic steerage.

For Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, August 28.—J. F. Bowler, Mrs. S. N. Hundley.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, August 28.—Mrs. W. Wright.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in August

Vessel. From Diamond Head, Haw. bk. . . . . S. F. S. G. Wilder, Am. bkt. . . . . S. F. Albert, Am. bk. . . . . S. F.

King Arthur, Br. ship . . . . . Newcastle Balmoral, Br. ship . . . . . Newcastle Victoria, Br. stmr. . . . . Lisbon Kimfants, Br. bk. . . . . London Albany, Ger. bk. . . . . Westport Marie Hafekid, Ger. ship . . . . . Liverpool Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship . . . . . Norfolk Helen Brewer, Haw. ship . . . . . New York Coalting, Am. bk. . . . . New York Louis, Am. sch. . . . . Nitrate ports

Due in September

McNear, Am. bk. . . . . Laysan Ild Fooing Suey—Haw. bk. . . . . New York Obed Baxter, Am. bk. . . . . New York Eclipse, Am. ship . . . . . Newcastle Abby Palmer, Am. bk. . . . . Newcastle Louisiana, Am. sch. . . . . Newcastle Omega, Am. bkt. . . . . Nitrate Pts Martha Davis, Am. bk. . . . . S. F. Alden Besse, Am. bk. . . . . S. F. Geo C. Perkins Am. bkt. . . . . Tacoma Eric Am. sch. . . . . Port Blakeley W F. Witzemann Am. sch. Pt. Blakeley H D. Bandonix Am. sch. . . . . Pt. Blakeley Due in October

Iolani, Haw. bk. . . . . New York County Merioneth, Br. bk. . . . . Liverpool Due in November

Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk. Newcastle, Eng. Onway Am. bk. . . . . New York Hollywood, Br. bk. . . . . Antwerp

The Lehua's regular sailing yesterday afternoon was postponed until the same hour today owing to some overhauling. She will be loaded to the guards with cargo for Molokai this afternoon. Both the Molokai and Lehua are kept busy with Lanai and Molokai freight since the advent of the new plantations.

## WHALE AND WAVE.

Waimea (Kanal) mill starts grinding about the end of this week.

The Nippon Maru sailed on last Saturday noon for San Francisco with a number of passengers.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, due here September 4, will not arrive until September 2.

The steamer Mikahala, which sailed for leeward Kanai ports yesterday, will be back next Friday night.

Clarence Macfarlane's new yacht La Paloma walked away from Hobron's yacht on Saturday, so 'tis said.

The barkentine Amella, from Port Blakeley, via Palaua, Molokai, with lumber, arrived in port last Saturday. She discharged part of her cargo on Molokai.

The boats of the City of Columbia were brought to this port from Waimea, Kauai, last Saturday. They had been taken from Mauna, where the survivors had landed to Waimea by natives.

The bark Andrew Welch is at Brewster's wharf with a big cargo of general merchandise. The Welch had rather a long voyage owing to baffling winds. A lot of live stock was on deck for the local market.

Captain Willer of the barkentine Amella, reports the Hawaiian schooner Honolulu being towed out of the Sound together with the lumber schooner Bangor, which arrived here last week. The Honolulu is on the list for Guaymas.

Island steamers sailing today are the stmr. Maui, Macdonald, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.; stmr. Claudine, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports (Kaunakakai mail and passengers only) 12 noon; stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Elele, 5 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The two battalions of the Third cavalry have been assigned to the transport St. Paul, which will leave San Francisco on August 14 for Seattle, where the cavalrymen will embark and sail on August 19 or 20. Two ships, the Athene and the Garonne, have been chartered to carry the horses for these battalions, and the three vessels will remain in company through the voyage, which is expected to consume about six weeks.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Waimea, August 15.

Br. Cr. Egeria, Smyth, San Francisco, August 15.

## MERCHANTMEN:

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.

Am. sch. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Puget Sound, August 1.

Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, New York, August 6.

Am. sh. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, August 7.

Am. bk. Empire, Knacke, Newcastle, August 14.

Am. sh. Dashing Wave, Lancaster, Tacoma, August 14.

Am. sch. Robert R. Hind, Hollingsen, Port Ludlow, August 14.

Am. sch. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Kaunakakai, August 15.

Am. sch. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eureka, August 17.

Am. sch. Mary E. Russ, Wilkender, Eureka, August 20.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Nanaimo, August 20.

Am. sch. Aloha, Jorgenson, San Francisco, August 16.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, August 23.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, August 23.

Am. sch. Inca, Rasmussen, Tacoma, August 25.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, August 25.

Am. sch. Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, August 26.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, August 26.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, Palaua, August 26.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, August 28.

## AS OTHERS SEE US BY AUTHORITY.

## COPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kaneohe Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kaneohe Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, on Wednesday, August 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 10, 1899.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,

5308-2t 2097-td Clerk.

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Vivian, Thomas Everett and Lucy Kawailohia Richardson, Minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Wm. O. Smith, Guardian, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said minors and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of